Amended Specifications: The Specification articles [0025], [0043], [0046], and [0060] from the Application, are presented as PREVIOUSLY AMENDED in clean form herewith.

Please replace Paragraph [0025] with the following paragraph:

[0025] (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) US Patent Application No. 20020045154. Wood, Keirsey, and Milner, April 18, 2002. Method and system for determining personal characteristics of an individual or group and using same to provide personalized advice and services. This patent addresses a method that incorporates assessments of several personality dimensions, life style, quality of life, cultural context, and psychographics, saves this information in a computer database, and uses this information to provide advice and services to individuals. This patent application describes the prior art of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and other personality evaluation concepts in great detail. This patent outlines the quadrant concept of "four quadrants of thinking styles" of a number of prior art concepts, often referred to as "temperaments." However, this patent application, and the prior art cited, do not anticipate the unique and novel features of the present invention. The differences between this patent application and the invention presently claimed are substantial, distinct, and material.

Please replace Paragraph [0043] with the following paragraph:

[0043] (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) The concept of this invention is based on (a) segmenting the cognitive architecture of our innate thinking process into its unique modular components, called functions in this invention; (b) identifying the exact cognitive traits common to each cognitive function as readily observable and distinct elements of all behaviors and actions of individuals; (c) naming and describing each cognitive function in conventional language for ease of use and comprehension; (d) determining that individuals perform best and most comfortably when utilizing their preferred cognitive functions; (e) establishing that each of the cognitive functions is a necessary component of truly effective leadership; and (f) creating an individual and leadership development program based on improving competencies in each of these

functions. A major distinction must be made between a small number of "cognitive functions" of a modular nature that are units of a human cognitive architecture system and the extremely large number of cognitive "traits" produced by each cognitive function. A cognitive function is a modular unit of cognition that, working individually or in unison with a small number of other cognitive function modules in a set, can produce a very large number of traits described among the many thousands of adjectives in the English language. A cognitive trait is simply one of a number of distinguishing characteristics or behaviors produced by a single cognitive function, by a subset of that function, or by a combination of several cognitive functions. The "cognitive architecture system" referred to above and in the claims is further described herein, and also illustrated in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 of the drawings. Also, a distinction must be made between brain functions that relate specifically to the activity of cognitive thinking and the many other non-cognitive brain functions that relate to seeing, smelling, touching, hearing, music, art, kinesthetics, and the like.

Please replace Paragraph [0046] with the following paragraph:

[0046] (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) This invention includes a code of conditions and rules that governs the use of the twelve cognitive functions, and the interaction of the functions with each other: (a) the functions are matched in pairs with complementary but polar-opposite attributes; (b) we all have a natural preference for one or the other cognitive function in each pair; (c) we are able to use only one function in a pair at a time; (d) our profile of preferred functions is a filter that forms a bias that affects all our thoughts and actions; (e) a person will often use a function opposite to the one they naturally prefer in situations of a different or unusual nature; (f) memories of all experiences are stored with both facts and feelings about the situation; (g) we all have strengths, non-strengths and weaknesses among the twelve functions, with different levels of competency in each of the functions; and (h) the extreme use of any of the functions can lead to it taking on negative characteristics by becoming overly dominant in the pair and causing the opposite partner in the pair to become ineffective. It is common knowledge to match words or traits in pairs, such as Extraversion with

Introversion in MBTI. However, an important feature of this invention is the novel sorting of this exact set of cognitive functions into pairs matching a "left-brain-style" function with a "right-brain-style" function, with the unique and novel definition of left-brain-style and right-brain-style characteristics clearly defined in the specification of this invention. It is important to avoid confusion or comparison with the many casual, varied, indefinite, often conflicting, and preconceived references to "left-brain" and "right-brain" thinking in prior art that lack the clarity, distinction, and specific definition of the complementary polar-opposite functions in the pairs of this invention. Also, individuals more readily learn and remember the details of items matched in pairs, and more readily learn when items are sorted in column set groups or other groups of items sharing similar attributes and characteristics. The division of the twelve cognitive functions into pairs is illustrated in Fig. 2.

Please replace Paragraph [0060] with the following paragraph:

[0060] (a) (PREVIOUSLY AMENDED) Segmenting the cognitive architecture of an individual's innate thinking process into a unique system of cognitive functions so each function can be clearly and explicitly defined and the character and attributes of each function clearly identified. The cognitive architecture system of this invention is a novel combination of twelve cognitive functions covering the full spectrum of cognition. This system is formed by the interacting and interdependent combination of a group of twelve cognitive functions that work together in a complementary way, with each cognitive function supplying characteristics and attributes that the others lack, and which form a structurally related group of cognitive functions. This system produces the meaningful result of assisting individuals in viewing the full spectrum of cognition in a readily understandable and learnable way, and using this understanding to improve competence, effectiveness and productivity in everyday real-life activities. The cognitive architecture system is further illustrated in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.